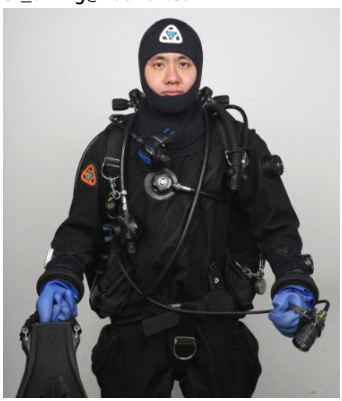
EZDIVE Arctic Tern Drysuit USER GUIDE

One in a milloion !

Congratulations on your new acquisition of our drysuit used by cave, wreck, reef and deep explorers.

Wonderful choice you have made with your drysuit selection.Please take a moment to read through this document. It is provided to answer many frequently asked questions and also as a platform for our recommended care, use, and storage.

If you have additional questions after reading through the manual, please do not hesitate to contact us via email ez_diving@hotmail.com



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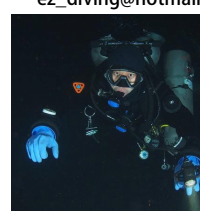


1 . INTRODUCTION

Thank you for buying our tri-laminate model, these products will open a new world of comfort and security in your diving adventures.

Dry suit diving demands specific

techniques and training beyond those required for wetsuit diving. If you have not dived in a dry suit before, we trongly recommend you contact a localinstructor for education and practice using your new dry suit under controlled conditions.

Both inexperienced and experienced users should thoroughly read and understand this manual before diving in the dry suit.

⚠ WARNING

WE STRONGLY RECOMMENDS ALL DIVERS UNDERGO TRAINING AND FAMILIARIZATION WITH A CERTIFIED INSTRUCTOR BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT.

The following are important safety guidelines every diver should adopt before diving in a dry suit:

1. Follow a complete dry suit diving course with a certified instructor and from officially recognized approved training agency
2. Always dive with a buoyancy compensator.
3. Become familiar with all your equipment before diving.
4. Practice dry suit diving skills in safe conditions until confident of your ability.
5. Ensure your buddy is completely familiar with and understands all your dry suit diving systems.
6. Weight should be set to achieve neutral buoyancy with an empty tank.Do not add more weight than this. You should be able to achieve a 5 minute safety stop at 3 meters (10 feet), neutrally buoyant with a tank containing around 30 bar (500 psi) or less.
7. Inspect the zipper, seals and valves for damage before each dive.
8. Perform regularpreventative maintenance on the suit,valves, zipper and seals.
9. Only allow qualified individuals or Authorized Dealers to perform service on the suit.
10. Understand your personal diving limitations. Do not exceed your limit.

2. **COMPONENT**

Tri-laminate .The tri-laminate suits are constructed of a three-layer fabric (hence the name tri-laminate) consisting of a middle waterproof barrier of butyl rubber sandwiched between a tough nylon exterior and special polyester blend interior. The suit is sewn together with a purpose-modified sewing machine that provides a stitch that stretches. The tri-laminate suit operates on a slightly different principle than the neoprene, as the tri-laminate material has neither inherent buoyancy nor thermal protection. This style, known as a membrane suit, simply provide a waterproof shell under which the diver can wear the correct choice of undergarments to suit the conditions. The suit is more flexible than neoprene, and allows the diver a broader comfort range (especially in the warmer temperatures) than neoprene.

⚠ WARNING

NEVER DEPEND ON ANY DRY SUIT AS YOUR SOLE SOURCE OF FLOTATION AND

BUOYANCY CONTROL. ALWAYS DIVE WITH A SUITABLE BUOYANCY CONTROL DEVICE EQUIPPED WITH A SEPARATE INFLATION SYSTEM.

3. **WATER PROOF ZIPPER**

EZDIVE Arctic Tern dry suits use a waterproof zipper situated diagonal on the front section of the torso. It is positioned so that it closes from left to right. This is because most people are right handed and will be less likely to damage the zipper, or catch clothes or foreign objects in the zipper while closing it. Advise your buddy to place one finger directly in front of the slider as it is closed, helping to guide the undergarment or foreign objects away from the zipper teeth. Also make sure that your buddy fully tucks in the interior zipper lap before closing the zipper.

⚠ WARNING

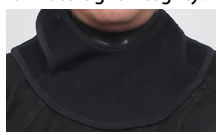
CLOTHING OR FOREIGN OBJECTS CAUGHT BETWEEN THE ZIPPER TEETH WILL CAUSE THEM TO SEPARATE, DESTROYING THE WATERPOOF INTEGRITY OF THE ZIPPER. THIS DAMAGE IS PERMANENT AND IS NOT REPAIRABLE. HAVE YOUR BUDDY EXERCISE CARE WHEN CLOSING AND OPENING THE ZIPPER.

3.1 Maintenance of the Zipper

It is the teeth of the zipper that interlock and create firm even pressure on the polymer zipper tape, creating the seal. These teeth, the zipper tape and the outer clamps must be kept clean and lubricated to operate properly and give long product life.

4. Latex seal

EZDIVE Arctic tern dry suits are fitted with flexible latex neck and wrist seals for watertight integrity.



4.1 Trimming the Seals to Fit

The latex seals have concentric raised ridges functioning as cutting guides to assist you to accurately trim the seals to it. The seals are slightly tapered so they get larger when trimmed. Using a sharp pair of scissors, trim one ring off at a time until the seal is comfortable but still snug on your neck and wrists. Use care and precision with sharp scissors when trimming ridges. Leave a smooth surface, as ragged edges can allow tears to form, which will require replacement of the seal.

⚠ WARNING

Do not trim too much, or the seals become too loose and may leak. Make sure you cut the seals cleanly and leave no nicks that can develop into a tear. BLOOD FLOW CAN BE RESTRICTED BY

⚠ WARNING

SEALS THAT ARE TOO TIGHT, WHICH CAN ULTIMATELY LEAD TO INJURY OR DEATH. DO NOT WEAR THE SEALS TOO TIGHT.

4.2 Storage & Maintenance

Store the dry suit so the seals are dry, cool (below 25 degrees C) and out of direct sunlight. Ultra-Violet light will degrade the latex over time. If the seals have been exposed to cold temperatures, they will become stiff and lose their flexibility. This condition is not permanent and can be resolved by a brief immersion in warm water. Before storing the suit for any length of time, dust the seals inside and out with pure talc as a preservative. Do not use perfumed cosmetic talc, as it contains oils which can damage the latex. Do not use oils or lotion on the seals. Avoid contact with copper.

4.3 Possible Allergy Risk

A small percentage of people have an allergic reaction to natural latex, the material from which the neck & wrist seals of some models are manufactured. This allergy can range from mild to severe skin rash and itching. It is the responsibility of the user to pre-determine if he or she has Latex allergy, or to recognize it during use, and discontinue use of the suit until the problem can be rectified. This usually means removing the latex seals, and installing new seals made of alternative materials.

5. Fitting of the drysuit

First remove your watch and other sharp objects

Trilaminate drysuit are easier to fit in than neoprene wetsuits. However, a good fit is still required. You should be able to reach both hands over your head, and be able to squat on your knees without restriction, while wearing the dry suit and the heaviest undergarments you intend to wear.

The suit should not be tight in the crotch, or too long. If the legs are too long, air volume in the suit can dislodge the boots off your feet.

To ensure a good fit:

* Wear the bulkiest undergarment you are likely to wear under the suit.
* Make sure the suits are not restrictive in any area.
* Make sure you can raise both hands above your head, touch your toes, and squat to your knees without restriction.
* Make sure the crotch (with suspenders properly adjusted) is not more than 10 cm (10 inches) below your crotch.
* Make sure you can easily reach both valves. NOTE: You will be considerably more bulky in a dry suit than with a wetsuit and the boots are bigger. If you already own a BC, make sure that it will properly it over the dry suit. Also make sure that your feet in the dry suit boots it all the way into your ins, or else purchase larger ins. Having ins that are too small to wear properly will result in foot cramps and lost ins, both potentially dangerous situations.

5.1 Donning the Dry Suit

* First remove your watch as it could tear wrist seals.
* Lay the suit out and do a quick overall inspection to ensure it is in good order.
* Dust the inside of the latex seals with talc.
* Lubricate the zipper with the wax stick provided in the repair kit.
* Remove all jewelry – sharp edges

can destroy the seals.

* Fold the torso of the suit inside out over the legs to about waist level, so the suspenders are exposed.
* Make sure the suspenders are correctly attached, and are not tangled or twisted
* Sit down if possible and insert foot first into the suit, making sure you do not tangle foot in suspender.
* Grasp suit material at calf level and gently ease foot into boot.Pull up on leg.
* Repeat with other leg.
* Grasp torso and ease suit up so that the crotch of the suit is correctly positioned.
* Raise suspenders over shoulders and adjust so they support of the suit.
* Fold the neoprene outer cuffs back away from the seals.
* Insert the arm all the way through the seal, do not push too hard
* Make sure that if the dry suit undergarment is equipped with thump loops, they are fully retracted, and not caught between the seal and your wrist. This will cause a leak.
* Grasp the neck seal with both hands Fingers are in the inner surface thumbs on the outside. Make sure your fingernails do not tear the latex .Spread the opening wide enough to draw the neck seal over your head, and adjust so it is comfortable.
* Instruct your buddy to drawthe zipper closed from left to right, keeping one finger in front of the slider to prevent clothing and foreign object damage to the teeth. Make sure the slider is drawn tight up against the rubber stop on the right hand side. If the slider is not tight against the stop, the zipper will leak.
* Attach the low pressure hose with quick disconnect fitting to the inflate valve Depress the side inflate button briefly to ensure the valve is working properly. Air will enter the suit, partially inflating it. Disconnect the low pressure inflate hose.
* To check the proper function of the exhaust valve, turn it to the "OPEN" and crouch to your knees. The suit should delate and you should hear the air escaping from the valve.
* Hood .Pull the hood over your head and position comfortably. Tuck the neck of the hood under the neoprene neck cuff for a more watertight seal and better insulation.
* Gloves .Pull on each glove and fold the neoprene outer cuff over the glove for a more watertight seal and better insulation.

NOTE: Latex is an excellent watertight seal material but has virtually no insulation value.

It is important to adjust the neoprene wrist and neck over cuffs properly so that they help insulate the latex seal against the cold water. This feature is an important advantage over dry suits that use unprotected latex seals. The outer cuffs also protect the latex seals from abrasion and UV degradation.

5.2 Doffing the Dry Suit

To take off the dry suit, follow the same procedures for donning the suit, but in reverse Order.

6. Application for use

The Tri-laminate dry suits are made of the finest materials and to extremely high standards of workmanship. However, they must be used within reasonable limits.

⚠ WARNING

DO NOT:

- Exceed the maximum depth to which you are currently certified.

- Use the dry suit as a buoyancy lifting device.

- Use the dry suit without a separate buoyancy control device.

- Use inflation gases other than air except argon.

6.1 Pre-Dive Suit Checks

Before EVERY dive, make sure the suit is in good condition by checking the following:

- No visible damage to materials or accessories anywhere on the suit.
- Check latex or smooth-skin neoprene seals for small tears or holes
- Verify inflate and exhaust valves are intact and functioning properly
- Check low pressure hose and fittings are intact, undamaged, and properly connected.
- Inspect waterproof zipper for excess wear or any damage.

6.2 Post-Dive Suit Checks After EVERY dive, complete all the pre-dive checks

listed above, and inspect suit for any possible new damage. Repair any damage immediately

7. RISK ASSESSMENT

Dry suit diving, as any other aspect of advanced SCUBA diving activity, carries a degree of inherent risk. These include:

7.1 Hyper/hypothermia

Dry suits are often used in extreme temperature conditions, where there may be combinations of cold surface conditions and cold water, or hot surface conditions and cold water. It is important to know your own personal thermal safe range, to avoid over heating, or becoming chilled. While a dry suit and warm undergarment have excellent thermal protection, they do have limits and your safe & enjoyable time in the water is variable based on water temperature and condition, workload, and your own body type. Hypothermia is the cooling of the body core to unsafe levels. Hyperthermia is the overheating of the body core to unsafe levels. Hyperthermia in dry suit use is most often experienced during surface intervals in hot weather, or during periods of excessive workload in warm, shallow water.

7.2 Change of Buoyancy with Depth Tri-laminate

As the Tri-laminate material is a membrane and lacks a closed cellular structure, the material itself does not change buoyancy with depth. However, the air trapped within the suit by the thermal undergarment will be compressed and the diver compensates for this by adding air during descent and venting air during ascent, to remain neutrally buoyant.

⚠ WARNING

BUOYANCY CONTROL IN A DRY SUIT IS MORE COMPLEX THAN IN A WETSUIT AND IS A VITAL SKILL TO BE LEARNED DURING THE INSTRUCTION IN THE USE

OF A DRY SUIT.

7.3 Loss of Thermal Insulation at Depth Tri-laminate As the material is a membrane only, the thermal insulation value of the material alone is minimal and does not change with depth. However, divers planning to spend time at greater depths must account for the colder temperatures normally found there by wearing added under suit protection.

7.4 Fitting the Suit Proper fit in a dry suit is very important. Too loose a it will allow such hazards as too much air moving around in the suit, difficult buoyancy control and if the legs are too long, the boots can slip off the divers! ¯ feet. Seals that are too loose will leak. Too tight a it can result in restriction of blood low causing loss of feeling in the extremities, or lack of oxygen to the brain. Seals that are too tight will also restrict blood low.

7.5 Inflation Gases We recommend using air for inflation. Argon can be used by properly trained divers. Do not use gas mixes with elevated oxygen levels, or with helium (Tri-Mix, etc.). Helium is an excellent heat conductor, and will significantly reduce the thermal efficiency of the suit, risking hypothermia.

7.6 Proper Maintenance A dry suit is a complex piece of equipment designed to keep a diver comfortable in extreme conditions. Treat is with respect, maintain it properly, and inspect it for wear and damage BEFORE & AFTER each dive. Failure to take these precautions may be hazardous.

8 . Trouble shooting

8 .1 Leaks

Zipper

* Slider not closed all the way.Have your buddy check for full closure.

* Zip has failed – inspect for split in closed teeth.

* Zipper material failed- can either be punctured or damaged by abrasion.

* Foreign material caught in teeth – dirt, sand, debris

* The zipper is old, worn out, or damaged in some other way – have it replaced.

Valves

* Installation has loosened. Check back plate screw for tightness.

* The exhaust valve may be improperly adjusted, or there mbe debris (sand, hair, etc.)

* Valve parts may need servicing or replacement due to use and wear. Seals

* Seals leak for two reasons, damage or interference.

* Check the seals for holes or tears caused by sharp objects, wear & tear, orchemical damage.

* Check that there are no foreign objects such as hair, sections of undergarment.

* Check for over trimming.

8.2 Leak Testing Your Suit

Your dry suit can be tested for leaks by plugging the wrist and neck seals with objects of suitable size, closing the zipper and using the low-pressure inflation hose attached to the inflate valve to inflate the suit. Wrap an elastic band around the seal to help the plug

stay in place under pressure. Start with the adjustable exhaust valve set at the lowest release pressure, and gradually increase until the suit is firm, but not hard. This way you will not stress the seals, fabric or seams of the suit.
Once the suit is inflated, submerge it a section at a time in the bathtub, and inspect for leaks. Small bubbles will appear if a leak is present. Alternately, lay the inflated suit down outside, and slowly pour warm soapy water over the suspected areas. The soap solution will blow small bubbles, or create fine foam over the leak.
Once the leaks are located, mark the area, rinse and dry the suit thoroughly, and follow the repair kit instructions.

9 Cleaning, Disinfection & Decontamination

9.1 After each use:

If suit got wet inside
Clean inside with clean fresh water to prevent bacterial development.
Latex seals
Lightly dust with non perfumed talc.
Degreasing
If the suit is exposed to oil or grease, clean with a mild grease cutting detergent and a soft
brush. Rinse with clean fresh water.

WARNING

DO NOT ALLOW OIL OR GREASE RESIDUE TO REMAIN ON SUIT FOR ANY LENGTHOF TIME. IT MAY DEGRADE THE MATERIAL

9.2 Storage & Transport

Dry suits are best stored on the hanger that hangs the suit upside down by the feet with the zipper open. Keep in a cool dry place out of the sun. Keep copper away from the latex seals. Additional advice may be found in specific sections above. Transport the suit in the nylon bag provided. Try to clean excessive dirt and sand from the suit before placing it in the bag.

10. Accessories

10.1 Hood

10.2 Bag

10.3 P-Valves

10.4 Dry glove

10.5 Undergarment

11. Warranty

EZ DIVE gives 2 year warranty for the drysuit except the latex seals. The water proof zipper damage because of lack of lubricant is not covered under warranty. EZDIVE will not be liable for any further loss, damages, or expenses, including incidental or consequential damages directly or indirectly arising from the sale

or use of the product.
All paint finishing, powder coating, material stitching that is chipped, damaged, or unthreaded through customer use is not covered under warranty.
EZDIVE does not warranty any product for aesthetic look. Issues with look that do not affect function of the product are not covered under warranty.
All warranties become null and void if the customer or Dealer has in any way shape or form altered the internal or external structure of the product.

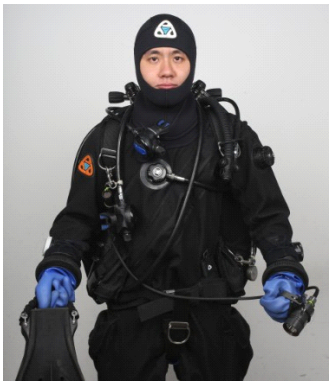
EZDIVE ARCTIC TERN/ENCHANT 干式潜水衣使用指南

百里挑一的产品 ！

感谢您购买了我们的新款干式潜水衣，这款干式潜水衣被广泛用于洞穴，沉船，珊瑚潜水和深潜探险者

您做的购买选择是非常正确的。但请花几分钟阅读以下使用指南。指南回答了许多常见的问题，也是我们使用，保养和储存的指引为了您的安全潜水，我们建议不要超过您的潜水训练级别

如果您有其他问题请致电我们或者通过 ez_diving@hotmail.com



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1. 介绍

感谢购买我们的三层夹布干式潜水衣，该产品将带给我们更舒适和安全的潜水体验使用潜水干衣需要比湿衣更多的经验和训练。如果你曾经没有使用干衣潜水，我们强烈建议你联系当地教练学习干衣潜水课程，并且在可控水域练习干衣使用

无论您是有经验还是没有经验的潜水员，我们都建议您在使用前阅读该手册

⚠ WARNING

我们强烈建议在使用干衣前，学习干衣潜水课程，并且在可控水域练习干衣使用

以下是使用干衣潜水的一些原则：

1 学习干衣潜水课程

2 必须同时使用 BCD 进行潜水

3 潜水前了解你的装备

4 在安全环境下练习干衣，直到有信心

5 确保你的同伴了解干衣的操作

6 需要调整到平衡配重，在 3 米深度，气

瓶气压为 30bar 时，放空 BCD 气体，可以刚好达到中性浮力

7 每次潜水前检查阀门，拉链和领口袖口橡胶密封

8 对阀门，拉链和领口袖口橡胶密封进行维护保养

9 只允许 EZDIVE 授权的专业人士维修干衣

10 了解个人极限，不要超过极限潜水

2. 结构

三层夹布设计

Arctic Tern 三层夹布（ tri-laminate ）干衣，顾名思义，材料由三层布构成，其中中间层为丁基橡胶，外层为耐磨尼龙，内层为聚酯纤维层。该干衣由特殊机器缝制，缝线可以延伸。三层夹布干衣的使用和氯丁橡胶的干衣略有不同，干衣本身不会随着深度变化而影响浮力，但同时也没有保温效果。这种干衣也被称为薄膜干衣，潜水员需要根据不同的水温选择合适的底衣，使用范围广。同时三层夹布干衣也更加容易穿脱，水下穿着更加舒服，更加轻便，易晾干。

⚠ WARNING

永远不要依赖干衣作为唯一的浮力工具，因为在进水失去浮力时可能导致危险，记得携带 BCD 潜水。

3. 防水拉链

EZDIVE Arctic Tern 使用对角防水拉链，从左肩到右腰侧，因为大多数人都是习惯使用右手，这样更容易操作也更不容易损坏干衣建议您在关闭拉链时，将一个手指放在拉链前，防止拉链夹住底衣

⚠ WARNING

衣服或者其他物品卡住拉链容易造成拉链损坏，影响防水效果，这种损坏可能是无法逆转的，所以在开关拉链时请小心

3.1 拉链的维护

拉链上的齿交叉锁住，产生平衡稳固的压力作用于聚合物拉链胶带。这些拉链齿和胶带必须保持清洁及润滑，这样才能保证长时间的使用

4. 橡胶密封

EZDIVE Arctic tern 使用高质量橡胶领封和袖封

4.1 修改合适的密封大小

橡胶领封上有突起的环形线，这是精确的切割指引，用圆柱型物体撑起领封，使用锋利的刀片，沿着突起的环形线切割，一次切掉一圈，然后尝试是否合适。小心刀片不要划伤领封的其他部分。保持领封外沿表面平滑，因为锯齿形的外沿容易被撕裂，这样就需要更换领封

EZDIVE Arctic Tern 为了达到更好袖口封，使用长距离密封的袖封，需要在订制时根据手腕大小选择合适尺寸，该类型袖封无法切割

⚠ WARNING

领封不要切割过多，否则可能导致漏水，沿要平滑，以防撕裂

⚠ WARNING

领封和袖封不应该影响血液循环，否则会导致严重后果

4.2 储存 维护

将干衣存储在干燥，25 度以下的环境中，防止太阳直射。长时间紫外线照射会降解橡胶如果密封被放置在寒冷的温度下，会变得僵硬从而失去弹性。这种情况下，可以使用温水浸泡。在长时间储存前，将密封塞在领口袖口内，并且涂上滑石粉作为保护。不要使用化妆粉，因为含有油脂，可能会损坏橡胶密封。不要让橡胶密封沾上油脂和沐浴露，避免接触铜。

4.3 可能的过敏反应

有一部分人可能会对天然橡胶过敏，这种过敏可能从轻微到严重的皮疹。使用者需要对自己的负责，在购买前或者使用中了解是否对橡胶过敏，如果过敏应该停止使用直到症

状消失。如果无法克服过敏现象，需要将橡胶材料更换为其他材料

5. 穿脱干衣

首先脱除手表和其他尖锐饰品

三层夹布干衣比氯丁橡胶干衣更容易穿，但是合身的干衣和正确的穿脱方法依然重要。你应该在干衣内穿上将要使用的最厚底衣，然后可以将双手在头后相握，当下蹲时不会感到束缚

干衣胯下不应该过紧

如果腿过长，干衣内的空气可能导致脚从鞋中跑出来

为了确保合身:

* 穿最厚的底衣来量身
* 确保干衣不会过紧
* 可以将双手在头后相握，当下蹲时不会感到束缚
* 确保胯下不会过紧，调整好背带长度，干衣胯下不应该低于双腿根部超过 10 厘米
* 确保能够到阀门

注意 ：你穿上干衣后会觉得不像湿衣那么贴身，干衣的鞋也会较大，你需要调整 BCD 的大小，确保合身。同时如果你以前湿衣用的蛙鞋穿入后感觉挤脚，也需要买一双更大的。穿过小的蛙鞋会导致抽筋，可能会导致严重后果

5.1 穿上干衣

* 首先脱除手表
* 拿出干衣，检查各部分，确保正常
* 在领口和袖口橡胶内侧涂上滑石粉。
* 使用专用拉链润滑剂涂抹拉链
* 脱除珠宝首饰
* 将干衣上半身反折，从而内部的背带露出来
* 确保背带在正确位置，没有缠绕
* 坐下将两腿放入干衣，确保没有和背带缠绕
* 抓住干衣小腿两侧，将脚放入干衣靴子
* 抓住干衣躯干部分，将干衣往上拉，确保干衣胯下位置正确
* 调整背带长度，确保背带能够支撑干衣
* 将氯丁橡胶保护套盖在橡胶密封外侧
* 将手穿过橡胶袖封，不要太用力
* 如果干衣底衣有拇指环，确保已经收回，如果卡在橡胶密封和手腕中间，可能导致漏水
* 用双手拉住领口橡胶密封两侧，拇指在外，其他四指在内侧，确保指甲不会撕裂橡胶，用力延伸橡胶密封，直到头可以穿过，调整到舒适。
* 让你的同伴将拉链从左侧拉到右侧，确保有一个手指放在拉链前，防止夹住底衣或者其他物品。确保拉链顶住右侧腰间的橡胶终点。如果拉链没有拉紧，可能导致漏水
* 将干衣低压充气管接上胸前的充气阀，按压充气阀门确保工作正常。测试之后取下干衣充气管
* 将干衣排气阀逆时针转动打开，然后下蹲，干衣的气应该从这里排出，你应该听得到气体排出的声音
* 如果要带上头套，将头套的下端塞入领口密封的氯丁橡胶保护套，这样密封效果更好
* 如果要带上手套，将手套塞入袖口密封的氯丁橡胶保护套，这样密封效果更好

注意: 橡胶是极好的密封材料，但是没有任何保温效果

调整氯丁橡胶保护套位置，确保帮助隔离冷水。使用氯丁橡胶保护套同时也可以保护橡胶密封，防止橡胶被刮坏或者被紫外线降解

5.2 脱除干衣

脱除干衣的程序和穿干衣相反

6. 潜水使用

尽管三层夹布干衣采用行业最高标准制作，但是也应该在极限范围内使用

WARNING

不要:

- 超过你现在的有资格进行的最大潜水深度
- 使用干衣作为唯一的浮力装置
- 使用空气和氩气以外的气体充气

6.1 潜水前干衣检查

每次潜水前，按照以下程序检查干衣确保工作正常:

- 干衣表面没有明显破损.
- 检查橡胶密封有无破损
- 检查充气和排气阀门和干衣连接是否紧密，工作是否正常
- 检查低压充气管是否破损
- 检查防水拉链是否破损

6.2 潜水后检查

每次潜水后完成潜水前的检查程序，检查是否有潜在问题，尽快修理

7. 风险评估

使用干衣潜水，就如使用其他水肺潜水装备一样，存在着潜在的风险:

7.1 过热/低温

干衣经常被使用在极限的温度条件下，可能是陆地寒冷+水下寒冷，或者陆地炎热+水下寒冷，应该知道你的个人极限，避免过度寒冷。尽管干衣和保暖内衣已经有了很好的效果，但是你还是应该考虑水底温度，水底的时间，工作量和你的自身的身体条件。低温症是身体核心温度过低导致的。高温症是身体核心温度过高导致。通常是因为陆地温度过高，或者再温暖水域使用过厚的底衣造成

7.2 浮力随着深度的改变

三层夹布干衣本身随着深度改变，浮力并不改变，但是干衣和身体之间的气体在下潜时被压缩，上升时膨胀，所以下潜时你需要向干衣充气，上升时你需要让干衣的气体排出

WARNING

干衣的浮力控制比使用湿衣更难，所以需要很多练习，特别是使用干衣水平姿态上升，否则控制不住上升会导致 DCS 等严重后果

7.3 水下失去保温

三层夹布本身并不保温，所以潜水员需要根据水温，深度和停留时间选择合适的底衣。在干衣进水时，可能会过度寒冷，所以应该选择恰当的吸水内衣，比如 EZDIVE Thinsulate 底衣，甚至需要使用电热背心，在进水后也能继续发热保温

7.4 干衣不合身

干衣合身非常重要。如果不合身，浮力控制更难掌握，水下活动更加困难，或者如果干衣腿部过长，脚甚至会从潜水鞋中掉出。密封如果过松，会漏水，如果过紧，会影响血液循环。

7.5 绝缘气体

我们建议使用空气或者氩气作为绝缘气体。氮气是非常寒冷的气体，我们不建议充入干衣，否则可能导致低温症

7.6 不恰当维护保养

干衣是比较复杂的潜水装备，为了让潜水员能够在严酷的环境下潜水。爱惜您的干衣，恰当维护，经常检查破损非常重要。干衣故障可能导致严重后果。

8. 问题解决方法

8.1 漏水

拉链

* 拉链没有完全闭合
* 拉链齿因为卡住异物没有完全闭合- 比如灰尘和沙子等
* 拉链周围材料磨损
* 拉链使用过度，老化，需要更换

阀门

* 充气或者放气阀门没有安装好
* 放气阀门被异物卡住(沙子，头发等.)
* 阀门使用过度，老化，需要更换

密封

* 密封损坏
* 检查密封是否有破损
* 检查没有异物影响密封，比如头发或者底衣
* 竖直姿态导致气体从脖子或者袖口漏出，水下应该尽量采取水平姿态，缓慢活动

8.2 漏水测试

用合适尺寸的物体堵住手腕和领口，然后使用弹力带固定，关闭拉链，使用低压管给干衣充气，调整排气阀到轻微排气状态，这样不会给袖口和领口造成过大压力。当干衣充满气，放在浴缸或者水池，检查小气泡位置。或者在陆地上将干衣放平，在干衣表面喷上肥皂水，当有肥皂气泡的位置肯能就是漏水位置。

当找到漏水位置，标注位置，然后清洗晾干干衣，使用 Aquaseal 等胶水修补漏水位置

9.1 清洁和消毒

在每次使用后:

如果干衣进水，用淡水冲洗，然后将内部晾干，防止细菌滋生用滑石粉涂在橡胶密封上

如果干衣上沾有油脂，使用去油洗涤剂，然后用清水冲洗

⚠ WARNING

不要让干衣沾有油脂，否则会腐蚀干衣材料

9.2 储存 运输

干衣最好是使用衣架倒挂，将拉链打开，存贮在阴凉干燥的地方，避免太阳直射. 使用尼龙干衣包运输，干衣包内不应该有沙子和灰尘。

10. 干衣配件

10.1 头套

10.2 干衣袋

10.3 排尿阀 P-Valves

10.4 干手套

10.5 新雪丽棉底衣

11. 保修条款

EZDIVE 干衣产品保修时间为 2 年，保修不包括领口和袖口密封。如果拉链没有涂润滑油造成的漏水也不在保修范围

EZDIVE 不对使用 EZ 产品造成的直接或者间接损失及伤害负责

使用中，产品外观喷图或者缝线松脱并不在保修范围，只要不影响使用，如果私自改造或者维修干衣将导致保修失效